THE

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## ALL-WOOL SUITS

At \$8, \$10 and \$12 is attractwide-spread attention. Skeleton-lined Cassimeres and Cheviots and fine Serges are the popular things. You can

In one of these suits.

Light Underwear, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

Straw Hats, 25c, 38c, 48c, 75c, 98c and up.

# MODEL

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

INDIANAPOLIE WANTED

A Ball Club—They got it.

Natural Gas—They got it, more than any city.

Electric Light—They will get it.

Streets Paved—It will be done. A Cyclorama—They got that.

A New State-house—Ain't it a beauty?

A Soldiers' Monument—It will be the finest on

A New Union Depot—We got that. The Hanging Signs to Come Down—They are coming down.
GEN. BEN HARRISON NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT—Ain't he? We rather guess he is.
The Goldarnedest Racketion Earth—Aint we having

THE KANKAKEE LINE—Well, it's here, and "What's the matter with it!" Ain't it all right?

If Indianapolis wants anything else, it must be the cheap railway tickets we are selling. Chicago and return......\$5.00 

ST. PAUL, MINN., AND RETURN, Cheap rate for photographers.

Tourist rates to all health and pleasure resorts,

The grand trip to New York and Boston, via scenie C. & O. railway, Old Point Comfort and ocean

Washington street...... 3:00 pm 3:40 pm 3:42 pm Fare, 5 cents each way. The quickest and pleas-antest way to reach the Ball Park. TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION.

CHICAGO DIVISION. 7:10am 12:00no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm 3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt. Catholic Knights of St. John.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.-The Catholic Knights of St. John adjourned their tenth annual convention late last night. They will meet next year, on St. John's Day, in Washington. Before adjourning they adopted resolutions thanking President Cleveland for the consideration shown the church in his present to Pope Leo; praying for the recovery of General Sheridan; sympathizing with the Irish in their struggle for home rule, and declaring anew their allegiance to the church. The following officers were then elected and the convention adjourned to wind up with a banquet and excursion to-day: Col. John Dunn, of Cleveland, O., re-elected supreme commander, with the military rank of general of the army; Adam Weikler, of Chicago, first vice-supreme commander, with the mili tary rank of lieutenant-general J. L. Herbert, colored, of Washington, D. C. second vice-supreme commander, with the military rank of major-general; Andrew Dietz, a member of the board of education, of Cleveland, O., supreme color-bearer; Joseph Lietz, of Buffalo, supreme secretary; W. P. Rattigan, of Detroit, Mich., supreme treasurer.

The supreme deputies appointed by Gen. Dunn were : Joseph Hesslinger, of Rochester, N. Y., for the State of New York; Thos. A. Burke, United States vice-consul at Windsor, Out., for Canada; W. T. McGuerrin, of Grand pids, Mich , for the State of Michigan ; Geo. eiger, of Newport, Ky., for Kentucky; J. Ransdell, of Lake Providence, La., for Louisiana; Capt. Michael, Hughes, of Vicksburg, Miss., for Mississippi, and Cape, Jacob Rief, of Law-renceburg, Ind., for Indiana.

Serious Trouble Among Alaska Indians. SEATTLE, W. T., June 27 .- The steam schoor et Lee arrived vesterday from Alaska. Among her passengers were twenty-two miners and prospectors, who report a fatal conflict betreen two tribes of Alaska Indiana, the Chilcate, and Sitkas. The former hold a monopoly for fraighting for miners from the coast to the mine s. and refuse to allow the other Indians to engage in business, and sometimes interfere with white men who attempt to carry their own largege. They charge exorbitant prices, and make over \$7 a day. Two weeks ago a large party of prospectors started up the Yukon, with a tribe of Sitks Indians under Chief George as freighters.
A combat resulted, in which the chief of the Chileats was killed. The Indians dern anded life for life, and chased the Indians into Halnes, a white settlement. The whites protested the life of Chief George during the day, but at night he was murdered by the stealthy Chil cuts. Fearing a massacre, the whites sent to the coast for belp, which arrived just in time 'ju the shape of a man-of-war. The prospectors say the Chilcats are very insolent, and are being urged to more violence by the widow of the 1g ardered chief. They also say that a white man, has slim protection from the various and mur derous redskins.

DROPPING out of the nair, with itching of the saip, prevented, and the walp made cool and saitby by the use of Halis, Vegetable Sicilian

WHEN INDICATIONS. THURSDAY-Slightly cooler, fair weather, preceded by light rains.

## MISTAKE!

You go to the butcher's to get "sweet breads," and to the baker's to get "sweet meats."

You come to THE WHEN to get Clothes for man- or boy, Furnishing Goods and Hats.

Some fine Umbrellas, gold tip, Gloria silk, just what you need for this weather of sudden rains-only

Hats for men, 40c; boys, 20cspecial sale. They are going fast.

Socks, 64c each; 124c the pair. Thin goods of all kinds cheaper than anybody.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Atrangements for Removing General Sheridan to a Seacoast Summer Resort. Washington, June 27.—The United States

steamship Swatara arrived at the Washington navy-yard at noon to-day from Norfolk, for the purpose of taking General Sheridan to Nonquitt, Mass. General Sheridan will be accompanied by Mrs. Sheridan, Colonel Sheridan, Drs. O'Reilly and Yarrow, and a trained nurse. Every arrangement has been made for the care and comfort of the distinguished patient, and it is expected he will derive great benefit from the trip. One of the General's friends, in speaking of the proposed trip this morning, said: "The General is a good sailor and was never seasick in his life. He has taken several trips in the United States steamer Galena, and has become quite attached to that vessel and its officers. He wanted to have her for this trip, but she was out at sea and could not be secured in time. The Swatara is a vessel of the same type and class, and as she has just been fitted out for a cruise is in excellent condition. Her captain,
Commander McGowan, is an accomplished officer and is a personal friend of the General's.
The trip to Noncust will probably be made in
three days, and with few, if any, stops after
leaving the navy yard. It may be
necessary to stop at Fortress Monroe for
milk, but I doubt it. I predict that the General will pick up rapidly from the time he begins to sniff the invigorating sea air at the mouth of the river. The naval people have every conven-ience for transporting invalids, and will adopt the same measures with General Sheridan that they would employ in the case of an officer with

Colonel Kellog, of General Sheridan's staff, will meet the party on their arrival at Nonquitt. He will take the Boston train for that place tomorrow and complete arrangements for the General's reception. Colonel Kellogg will take the General's four children with him, and also Mrs. Kellogg and his own family. Unless something unforseen should occur.

General Sheridan will to-morrow leave Washington for Nonquitt, Mass. Early in the morning he will be removed in an ambulance from his house to the Swatara, which is lying at the arsenal in readiness for him, and about noon the vessel will take advantage of the tide to drop down the Potomac on her way to the sea. A steady rain has been falling all the evening, and if this continues it may cause a delay in the General's departure. At 9 o'clock the following

"General Sheridan has remained in about the same state for the last twenty-four hours. Nothing thus far has occurred to cause any change in the plan already adopted for his re-moval to Nonquitt. If everything is favorable he will take advantage of the courtesy of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy to sail from Washington on the United States, steamer Swatara about noon to-morrow.

"R. M. O'REUGLY, "W. MATTHEWS, "HENRY C. YARROW."

Indiana Pensions. The following-named Indianians, have been

granted pensions: F. Gyger, Avoca; J. M. Tuttle, I witt; G. W. Allison, deceased, Mauckport; E. Allman, Huntington; J. N. Radeliff, Mitchell; F& Shull, Fortville; J. Neary, New Albany; N. Maybee, Elkbart; F. Taylor, Centerville; E. Watts, Fortville; J. Murray, Sullivan; W. H. Kl Ane, Laketon; G W. Louden, Flat Rock; J. Strele, Decatur; J. Abbett, Lexington; J. Chew, Aroma; G. Markland, Kokomo; J. W. Methie., Nashville; C. H. Lewis, Latayette; A. Baker, Rising Sun; D. West, Indianapolis; E. Lus'ser, Elkhart; W. T. Goodwin, Jasonville; C. C. H. Kerns, Laconia; M. Coble, Lafayette; W. T. Martin, Georgetown; D. Norman, Crawfordsville; A. Dickman, Brookville; W. Mullins, Hartford; S. Beck, Atlanta; A. F. Stuart, Carthage: J. D. Tooley, Jones-ville; R. Elder, Kokomo: L. Hammerlein, Haysville: J. Woodruff, Morristown, N. S. Baker; Shoals; J. Dice, Veed er, burg; J. Madlin, Roseburg; A. Sims, Dudley T. F. Burris, James town; J. R. Baxton, Lawrenceburg; J. P. Hardy (deceased), Blocmington; J. Miley, Petersburg: A. D. Wicker (deceased), Westfield; A. H. Hann, Lebanon; B. Gresham, Salem; J. Read, Frankfort; J. B. Mc Kee, Bloomington: M. R. Porter, Horace; D. M. Leard, Ray; J. H. Martin. Vevay; mot'her of J. Davies, Vevay; widow of J. P. Hardy, Bloomington.

The Democratic Notification Committee. WASHINGTON, June 27. - The members of the Democratic national committee of the notification committees went out to Grasslands, the country house of Secretary Whitney, this afternoon, where a pleasant time was spent in enjoyment of the Secretary's hospitality. At 6 o'clock the notification committee, several mombers of the national committee, Congressman Wilkins, of Ohio, and a few others, left the city to a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad for Columbas, to formally notify Judge Thurman of his Tre mination as the Democratic candidate for the, vice presidency. Chairman Barnum is hard it work selecting persons for service on the various committees to be appointed by him, but the list will not be completed before to-morrow afternoon, if then.

General Notes.

Steeial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- S. P. Sheerin and wife, and A. W. Conduitt, of Indianapolis, left here this evening for Columbus, O. They will make a call upon Mr. Thurman, and then proceed to Indianapolis. This afternoon they attended a luncheon spread by Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, at Grasslands, out near the President's

country home. Francis M. Schnell, of Indiana, has been ap pointed watchman at the General Postoffice Department. His salary is \$720 a year. B. M. Lawler, of Dublin, Wayne county, is at

Yacht Run Down and Two Lives Lost. NEWBURG, N. Y., June 27 .- At 9:30 o'clock to-night the small steam pleasure yacht, Enid, was struck by the steamer James W. Baldwin. a mile north of here. There were eight persons in the small boat, and two of them, Miss Annie Miller and the wife of Benj. B. O'Dell, jr., were drowned. The others were rescued by the steamer, and brought here. Three of them are delirious, but will recover. Miss Miller was the daughter of David Miller, of New York, and Mrs. O'Dell was the wife of the Republican State committeeman in the Fifteenth congressional district. The occurrence has caused a ound sensation in this city, all the parties being prominent in society circles.

The Coming Gettysburg Reunion.

GETTYSBURG, June 27 .- Great preparations are being made for the coming reunion. One thousand tents are being put up at Spring's Hotel for the Army of the Potoman, and 900 on East Cemetery hill for Pennsylvania Grand Army men. Governor Beaver will encamp in the sollege campus, and about 1,000 tents in the wheat field will be occupied by the New Jersey veterans and National Guard.

### THE KING AND THE LANDTAG

The Ceremonies Incident to the Opening of the Prussian Legislative Body.

The New Sovereign Addresses the Members and Announces that He Will Follow the Policy of His Immediate Predecessors.

He Will Protect Religious Liberty and Desires More Churches in Berlin.

The Hungarian Parliament Votes a Big War Credit-Serious Uprising in the Capital of Corea-General News by the Cables-

GERMAN AFFAIRS,

Address of the New Ruler to the Members of the Prossian Landrag. BELIN, June 27 .- The opening of the Prussian Landtag, to-day, was accompanied by an imposing ceremonial, similar to that observed when the Reichsteg met. The White Hall of the old eastle was again the scene of the ceremonies. The King entered the hall, followed by the royal princes. The Queen and the princesses occupied a dais to the right of the throne. The members of the two houses of the Landtag were stationed opposite the throne, the members of the upper house on the right and those of the lower house on the left side. As soon as the King arrived the President of the upper horse proposed cheers for him, and they were given with enwhile reading his speech. The chief passages of the address were loudly applauded. When he had finished the King extended his hand to Prince Bismarck, who, bowing low, kissed it. After bowing to the assembly the King left the

hall smid enthusiastic cheering. In his address

"This is a time of sorrow. I welcome you for the first time from this place. Only for a few months did the sceptre rest in the hand of my departed father; nevertheless his reign was long enough for the fatherland to recognize what a ruler it has lost. His personal dignity and nobility of mind, the glorious part he played in the great destinies of the fatherland, and the heroic and Christian resignation with which he fought his mortal malady, has made his memory imperishable in the lacarts of the people. I received numberless proufs of faithful remembrance and leving sympath, at a time so sorrowful for me. I expressed to all who approached me with words of consfort my kingly thanks. When, through my father's death, my ancestors' crown descended to me, I felt it necessary, at the beginning of my reign, to assemble 'you about' me without delay, to take before you the oath to the Constitution, which I swear to keep firm and inviolable, and I swear to 'rule lawfully and truly, as God may help mo. William I, during a glorious reign filled with deeds of war and peace, created the Prussia of to-day, and made our people years for national unity and reality. My father, actuated by the same piety, and whose example inspires me, continued the same policy. William's works in public proclamations constituted his selitical legacy. I am re-Prussia, and also as regards the imperial policy. Like William I, I will faithfully and conscientiously ob serve the laws and respect the rights of the people. At the same time I will main sin and exercise the constitutional rights ca the crown, and will transmit them unimps red to my successor. I am far from aiming to enlarge the prerogatives of the crown, thereby disturbing confidence in the stability of the legal conditions under which we are gover sed. The legal status of my rights, so long a s it remains undisputed, is sufficient to afford 'o the life of the state the measure of monar chical influence which Prussia requires in purs cance of her historical development. From the manner in which Prussia was constituted. from her present position in the empire, and in view of the sentiments and habits of our people I believe that our Constitution distributes the co-operation of forces in the life of the state in a wise and beneficent manner. Because of this belief, as well as on account of my oath, I shall guard and protect the Constitution. Following my ancestors' example, I shall consider it my duty to extend to all religious my kingly protection in the free exercise of their forms of worship. I am especially satisfied with the recent ecclesiastical legislation which has shaped the relations between the state and the Catholic Church and its spiritual head in a manner acceptable to both parties. I shall endeavor to preserve the ecclesiastical peace of the country. The principal points in the reform of the internal administration accomplished at the last session of the Landtag, and the practical working of the new legislation, proved that the idea of self-government controlled by honorary functionaries has taken full possession of the popular mind. Suitable personal forces readily advanced and placed themselves at the service of the commonwealth. I intend firmly to uphold this valuable result. and to further develop and strengthen the new institutions and contribute to their permanent and successful working. I shall adhere to the traditions of the Prussian financial administra-

The King expressed sympathy with the sufferers by the recent floods in Prussia, and said the government was relieving them and working to prevent a recurrence of the disaster. He thanked all those persons at home and abroad who assisted in alleviating the distress. He said he hoped to promote the prosperity of the country by common labors based on mutual confidence, which would not be jeopardized by radical differences of views on fundamental questions. He said he assumed office at a momentous time, but that he approached his task confidently, inspired with a sense of duty. In conclusion he quoted the words of Frederick the Great: "The King is the first servant of

the state. The Dowager Empress Victoria to-day re-Reichstag, who presented her with an address of condolence on account of the death of Emperor Frederick. The Empress, in her reply to the address, thanked them for their sympathy. The President and Vice-president afterwards waited upon the Emperor and presented him with the reply of the Reichstag to the speech from the throne. The Emperor thanked them for the unanimity with which the reply had been voted, and asked them to convey his thanks to the Reichstag. His Majesty recalled the passage of the army bill by the Reichstag, on Feb. 6, and said the decision had a most cheering effect upop his grandfather and himself. He attended the sitting of the Reichstag in person and was the first to announce the vote to his grandfather, who, after receiving the news, embraced and kissed him. His Majesty said he would never forget that day. The audience was here

brought to a close. The addresses of the upper and lower houses of the Laudtag, in reply to the speech from the throne, after expressions of grief at the death of Emperor Frederick, consist, for the most part, of paraphrases of Emperor William's speech. Gratitude is expressed for the promises made by the Emperor, and assurances are given of a faithful and unflinching support of the crown both in bright and in gloomy days. Herr Weddell Piesdorf is mentioned as likely to be appointed minister of the royal household. His political views are similar to those of Herr VonPuttkamer. It is reported that the Berlin municipal authorities, some of whom hold very liberal views on religious matters, were received in a frigid manner by the Emperor, and that his Majesty concluded his remarks to them by saying, "Make it your business to see that more

churches are built in Berlin. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Big War Credit Voted -- Peace Talk Does Not Stop War Preparations.

PESTH. June 27.-The delegation to-day adopted an army credit of 47,000,000 florins. In the course of the debate, Count Apponyl observed that in view of the state of uncertainty in Europe the alliance with Germany afforded a strong safeguard, especially after Emperor William's speech in the Reichstag, which met with the keenest and most sympathetic reception in Austria. This, he said, did not release the country from the duty of developing its own adopted an army credit of 47,000,000 florins. In

strength. If Austria desired an energetic policy she must, in spite of the condition of her finances, grant to the War Department the necessary resources. Resoluteness meant peace, while a weak and yielding course rendered war

Herr Von Tieza, the Hungarian Premier, said be fully concurred in the opinion that the pacific tone of Emperor William's speech did not release them from the duty of developing their own strength. The declaration of Emperor William since his accession had strengthened their attachment and their confidence in the alliance, as well as their veneration for the leading statesman of Garmany. leading statesman of Germany.

The Pope on Liberty and License. ROME. June 27 .- The Pope's encyclical on liberty says: "Human liberty, in individuals, as in societies or governments, implies the necessity of conforming to a supreme national law which emanates from God. The church is not an enemy of bonest, legitimate liberty, but is an enemy of license. It condemus false liberalism, or naturalism, which declares that there is no supreme law, and that every one must form his own faith and religion. Such doctrine tends to destroy the consciousness of the difference between good

and evil, between justice and injustice, and makes force the sole basis of society. The church is not an enemy of democracy, and rejects no form of goverment." Trade Relations of France and Italy. Rome, June 27. - In the course of a discussion on the budget in the Chamber of Deputies, today, Premier Crispi, alluding to the abortive negotiations with France for a commercial treaty, said: "France claims from us concessions which we cannot grant. Still, we shall persist in our endeavors to arrive at an understanding. If we succeed, we trust that the French Chambers will sanction the treaty. But it must not be forgotten that the Protectionist party in France is very atrong. The day will come when France herself will recognize that protection is prejudicial to her interests."

Civil War in Corea.

SHANGHAI, June 27 .- The people of Seoul, the capital of Corea, are in open insurrection. have beheaded nine government omce in the streets, and wild excitement prevails. Foreigners are seeking refuge at their various onsulates. It is said the Chinese instigated the

English Opinion of President Cleveland. LONDON, June 27 .- The Morning Post says: 'President Cleveland's conduct in his high office has fully justified those who placed him there. If re-elected, he will hold power such as no President has held since the great war."

Foreign Notes. The British House of Commons yesterday reected the Channel tunnel bill by a vote of 307

The Paris Journal des Debats believes that only about half of the projected Panama canal oan has been subscribed. The Vienna Fremdenblatt confirms the report that Emperor William will visit the Czar at St.

Petersburg during the first fortnight in July, and says that afterward he will meet Emperor Francis Joseph.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

He Confers the Degrees and Makes a Speech

to Alumni of the University of Virginia. CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 27,-This was the final day of the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia. Diplomas were delivered, degrees conferred and the usual exercises of closing day gone through with. A 11:20 o'clock a special train arrived, with President Cleveland, Secretaries Bayard and Vilas, Senator-elect Barbour and Congressman O'Ferral. They were escorted to the public ball through the crowds that lined the streets. President Cleveland conferred the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy and science upon the graduates. At the conclusion of the ceremonies he held an informal reception and shook hands with two or three thousand people. Later in the day the President and party were the guests of the alumni. At a luncheon held in the library, and at which two hundred people sat down, the President responded to the toast: "The President of the United States." He said:

I first have to thank you for electing me a member of your society. I hope your calling for me so soon after I have become one of you is not intended as a foretaste of what you intend to do with me. Your orator said to-day that a friend of his enjoyed himself orator said to-day that a friend of his enjoyed himself talking. I am not that sort of a man. A noted Virginian, not Thomas Jefferson, said to me yesterday that the best thing to do in a predicament, such as I find myself in to-day, was to excuse yourself and sit down. The latter part of the advice is easy to take, but the first part is not. The first part is something like playing the fiddle; it looks easy, but it is not. I have no excuse, and cannot plead ill-health nor a previous engagement. Still, I am ashamed that I have nothing to say. I bethought myself that your institution is the work of a man who, in his young days, established a government which he afterwards managed, and in the maturity of his powers laid the foundation and in the maturity of his powers laid the foundation of this great seat of learning. It was his purpose, at the beginning, to place politics among the studies which he thought should be pursued here. I suppose the politics that he referred to were very different from the politics to which we are accustomed to-day. I wonder how much attention is paid to politics here by the students and alumni? We hear a great deal about the student in politics. As to whether it is a good or a bad thing depends much on the student. I should say that if he were a student of politics it would be a very good thing. Every small boy in the country expects to be a President. An exboy in the country expects to be a Fresident. An experience of a little more than three years does not make me feel very kindly toward office-seekers. Still, the ambition is a laudable one. I should hope that every student would want to be President, and, desiring to encourage the aspiration, I ought not to say much on the subject. I do not want to dampen their ardor by telling too much about it. While the perplexities of the office are great, they are the perplexities of the highest place in the United States, and in its occupant is reposed the confidence of the greatest people on earth.

Secretary Bayard responded to the toast, "The Jurisdiction of the United States:" Secretary Vilas to "The Cabinet:" Gov. Lee to "The Governor of Virginia," and Senator Veorhees to "The Congress of the United States." After luncheon the presidential party visited Monticello and the grave of Jefferson, and at 8 o'clock left on a special for Washington.

Hanged for Wife Murder.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 27.-George Wilson was hanged in the Albion, Orleans county, jail this morning for the murder of his wife on the night of Jan. 17, last year. On the morning of the 18th Wilson went to a neighbor's and said his wife was dying, and asked that the neighbor go to his house and remain there while he went for a doctor. The neighbor did so, and found the woman dead and having the appearance of having been dead for some time. Wilson soon returned, and then an undertaker was summoned, who called the coroner. There were no marks of violence on the body, but the lips had an appearance of having been bitten. A jury was empaneled, but no evidence was taken that day. A post-mortem was held, and the nusband was arrested and lodged in jail. Testimony before the jury showed that the woman had been strangled, and the jury found that her husband had committed the crime. Laura Thompson, a pretty girl of eighteen years, with whom Wilson had been associating, was somewhat mixed up in the case. The murdered woman was thirty-three years of age. Wilson was placed on trial, and after a long and stubborn fight made by his counsel, was found guilty and sentenced to be hauged to-day.

Four Men Killed to a Railway Wreck. MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 27 .- At 2:45 this morning a south-bound train frem this city to Mobile went through a small bridge a mile north of Tensas. The engine, baggage car, postal and two passenger cars and one sleeper became a total wreck. ' Engineer John Morgan fireman Sam Williams and two tramps were

killed. Mail agent Davis was dangerously hurt. Bagrage-master Taylor and four passengers were slightly injured. These are all the cas-ualties reported. The bridge spanned a small stream, and was undermined by heavy rains. The officers of the road are at the scene and doing what they can to repair the damage. The killed and wounded were taken to Mobile. The Arrest of Defaulter Pitcher.

### THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew Talks of Himself, the Ticket and the Platform.

The Republicans of New York Will Be United, and the Chicago Candidates and Principles Will Win an Unqualified Success.

Democrats at Washington Begin to Realize the Strength of the Nominees,

and Are Not So Free with Predictions as on Monday-Opinions of Ex-Senator Ferry-Clarkson Talks About the Convention.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

His Views on the Ticket and Platform-A Talk with Ex-Judge Robertson.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, June 27 .- "Hullo, old fellow, how are you!" shouted Chauncey M. Depew this morning as a reporter boarded the car of the president of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, at Albany. Mr. Depew dining-room of the car. There was nothing in his cheery voice to suggest shattered presidential aspiratious, and that which some folks, who cannot understand that serenity, born of good-nature, and good sense, with which Mr. Depew is so liberally endowed, would have one believe is a rankling sere in his

"You haven't come as a delegate to inform me of my presidential nomination?" he asked the "No sir: my mission is about the situation in

general, what do you think of it?" "The situation is all right. There are no clouds in the skies and no flies on our candi-

"Will you please give your views on the subject at greater length?"

"Well, the platform is the best we ever had. It doesn't require either a grammar or an interpretor. Everybody who can read it can understand it, and those who can't read it can understand it just as well when it is read to them. It is perfectly clear to every intelligence up to the doors of the idiot asylum. As every intelligent man approves it, it ought to break down party prejudices and lead to unqualified suc-

"What of the influence and results of the convention just closed?"

"One effect of the Chicago convention has been to consolidate the Republican party in New York for the first time since its organization. The candidacy in which I was placed by the delegation was a party movement in that respect, at least. After New York's candidate had withdrawn the New York delegation had no animosities to graify or partisan ends to accomplish. It simply wanted the man upon whom it could best unite all interests to carry the pivotal State of New York. It was only after the most thorough and exhaustive discussion of the merits of all the candidates-and they all had supreme merits-that we found we could agree with unanimity on Gen. Harrison, and the steady support and solid vote of New York nominated him. As the convention conceded to us, as a supplement to that nomination, the vice-presidency also, the graye responsibility rests upon the Republicans of New York to carry the State. The outcome of the convention has convinced me more than ever of the potentialities of a dinner in the present condition of American civilization. The one which I gave to the delegation on Saturday night made a dark horse an impossibility, narrowed the contestants to the candidates before the convention, and made the 72 votes of New York a trip-hammer, which pulverized everything that got in its way. The fact is that all successful social, religious, political and business movements depend upon the potentialities of a well-conducted dinner."

Ex-Judge Robertson, a member of Mr. Depew's party, expressed strong admiration for the ticket nominated and great faith in it, as "been a member of five national conventions, and I have no recollection of any convention where there was such general satisfaction What do I think of our candidates? General Harrison, whom I know, stands in the front rank of lawyers in Indiana. He is a witty and ready speaker, has a strong religious and moral disposition, and I don't see what can be said against him. His action on the Chinese question, of which so much is made in some quarters, will not burt him. In fact, it will help him in the East, and that the State affected, California, gave him fifteen out of her sixteen votes before the last ballot, speaks for itself. Levi P. Morton is successful business man. He made a good member of Congress and a good minister to France, and his record is, all through, exceptionally good and popular in this State. I think the ticket will carry the State by a sufficient majority to make it emphatic. We shall nominate Warner Miller for Governor, and with Harrison, Morton and Miller, if we can't carry the State, we had better disband as a party."

STRENGTH OF THE TICKET.

Democrats Begin to Realize that the Republican Nominees Are Popular Meu.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Washington, June 27 .- The Democrats of the House, who seemed so anxious to express their belief that Harrison will be defeated in November, now that they have had time to think over the situation, are not so brash in their predictions as they were on Monday. They have begun to realize that the Republican ticket is an exceptionally strong one in many essential particulars. An editorial which appeared in today's New York Sun has not served to allay their fears in the slightest degree. The Sun points out that Blaine and Logan carried States which yielded them one bundred and eighty-two electoral votes in 1884; it also calls attention to the fact that the Democrats lost Indiana in 1886 by 3,324 votes, and that the fifteen votes of Indiana, added to the votes of the States carried by Blaine and Logan, would leave Harrison and Morton within four votes of the number required to elect. It also eails attention to the fact that the vote in Connecticut has always been remarkably close, and that the Prohibition vote there, which was more than the Democratic majority in 1884, is likely to fall back into the Republican column, and that the State, on the tariff issue, is likely to go Republican. The Sun concludes its editorial in

"It will not do for the Democrats to undermakes Indiana and Connecticut, from this time on, the veritable battle ground, New York is not withdrawn from the question, for while it is not withdrawn from the question, for while it is absolutely indispensable to the succes of Cleveland and Thurman its loss by no means deprives the Republicans of their chances, or renders the fight hopeless for them. They won the election of 1868 without New York, and might be able to do it again. Underlying this all is the fact that General Harrison, like General Garfield, is an Ohlo man, a native of the Buckeye State, and that Morton, ing pulse of strength, the light came, After

like Arthur, the vice-presidential nominee the ticket of 1880, is a New Yorker. Indeed, the Republic an ticket of 1888 has many points of resemble nee to the Republican ticket of 1880, and, as all Democrats well remember, the latter won. About the best thing which the Democrats of the doubtful States can now do is to cease con templating the weakness of the ticker which their opponents have put up and to develop. What strangth and stability appears to the ticker which their opponents have put up and to develop. velop what strength and stability appertains to their o'wn."

EX-SENATOR FERRYS VIEWS.

A Strong Ticket Nominated at Chicago on

Or ecial to the Indianapolis Journal DETROIT, June 27 .- Hon. Thomas W. Ferry grived from Chicago this morning on the Menominee and was interviewed by a Tribune reporter, who found him at his pleasant resi-

dence corner of First and Columbia streets. "I am very well satisfied with General Harri-son's nomination. Taking everything into con-sideration, it was a wise choice, combining, as he does, the statesman, the soldier and the hightoned Christian gentleman. His public record is unassailable in any way whatever. He is eminent in his profession and has every qualification for the great office to which he will be

"With the soldiers? Very strong. His courage and gallantry on the field of battle have endeared him to the soldier element, and they will cast their votes for him. We need in that great office a statesman of broad and comprehensive views, a man in whose hands the country will be safe, in the best sense of the word, against foreign interference or domestic disorder. While his colleague in the Senate I was impressed with the man, his eloquence, force of character and great intellectual power. His nomination will, in my judgment, inspire public confidence, and his name be a synonym of victory. Another thing, while the various delega tions were eager to forward the cause of their favorite sons when the result came no bitterness was manifested, and the result was accepted by all.
This was clearly seen by the demonstrations made. I visited many delegations and conversed with many prominent men. I found all pleased and satisfied. The convention showed, by the number of days it was in session, and their careful deliberation, that they realized manner to merit the approval of the people, and the enthusiastic support of the voters of the

"Morton? Yes. I am personally acquainted with Levi P. Morton. I met him in Paris, while he was minister to France. One thing is cer-tain—he is a thorough diplomate, and everybody knows of his business acumen and qualities. He will add great strength to the ticket. In fact, we have a business ticket," "What will the result of the nomination be in

"Michigan, although bound to Gen. Alger by strong ties, will, for just that reason, follow the General's example. He has by telegraph cordially indorsed the ticket, and just as frankly as he declared his own candidacy. Michigan is

Yesterday the ex-Senator telegraphed to Gen. Harrison as follows: My hearty congratulations to our next President,

HON. J. S. CLARKSON.

He Eulogizes Chicago as a Convention City

and Talks About the Nominations. CHICAGO, June 27. -Mr. J. S. Clarkson, of the national sub-committee which had in charge the preparation and conduct of details in the national convention just held, and temporary chairman of the new national committee, was seen yesterday, just before leaving for home, and asked to give to the people of Chicago his ideas as to the manner and measure of success attending Chicago's effort as a host for the enter-

tainment of the convention. He said: "I can say frankly that Chicago has entertained the national convention and the 225,000 or more visitors who came to attend it in better manner and with more satisfactory results than any city in the country could have done. I do not believe any other American city has the hotel facilities to accommodate great crowns that Chicago has. It has, in addition to its large hotels, a wonderful reserve in small hotels, boarding-houses, in flats and otherwise. I heard no com plaints from any quarter of people being left out of doors or without good and sufficient food, etc. I have heard very little complaint as to prices charged. It is only due to say that the city of Chicago acquitted itself very creditably in these respects. It has again proved that it is without a rival as a convention city, in the facilities it affords for the accommodations for vast crowds. It is also without a rival because

of its central location. "What of the convention hall and the facts and details connected with it?" "It was the universal opinion expressed that the ball surpassed in magnitude of seating capacity, in convenience of arrangement, in plender of decoration, and in every other facility, any other convention hall which has been known in America. It is undoubtedly the finest hall in this country, if not in the world. Albert Hall, in London, seats 7,000 peoole, but not as comfortably nor in a manner to bring them as hear the central scenes as this hall, that sents 8,000, and affords standing room for a thousand or fifteen bundred more. The public spirit of the men of Chicago who projectd this enterprise so as to give to their city a great hall for international and national gatherings, was the admiration and praise of all inteligent visitors. The only means by which the hall can be surpassed in America is for it, after it is fully completed, to surpass itself in its present uncompleted form."

"In the distribution of tickets, did Chicago get its share" "There is a variance of opinion in this regard. It received attogether some 1,200 tickets out of the 7,900 all told. Many of the national committee thought that was twice too many: I thought it was a proper share, and the seat of the convention had always before received fully as large a proportion, and Chicago having made such generous provisions this time, I contended the city should have fair recognition. There was a disposition on the part of the national committee to resent this, but I think that afterwards, when the great capacity of the hall had been seen, and the manner in which the great crowd of visitors had been entertained, everybody agreed that no more had been done for

Chicago than should have been done."

Mr. Clarkson was asked something as to the

nomination, as to his views of the popularity is

is meeting with, and said: "It would be a long story to tell how the result of Harrison was reached. It may be said, in general terms, in justice to the convention, that it was the most serious and deliberate body that the party has ever had, except in times of war. The delegates came here resolved not to be stampeded and determined to consuit together and find the right candidate. It was a notable fact that while the galleries and balconies filled with visitors were set into cheers frequently, the delegates themselves cheered very little. They did not come here to cheer nor to get excited; they came to find the winning candithe general body of delegates, but it was true of the managers for the various capdidates. In this respect, this convention differed from any other heretofore. Almost from the first day the managers of the different candidates conferred together, and probably a dozen conferences were held by these people, all of them seeking earnestly to find if a union could not be made upon a ticket which eculd be accepted and nominated by a large majority, or even by acclamation. The representatives of Judge Gresham, Senator Allison, Senator Sherman, General Harrison, General Alger, and, indeed, of all the leading candidates, met together and sat down in small groups about a table, putting aside men's ambitions for the time and discussing candidly and without partiean color, the question whether a ticket might not be agreed upon. A good disposition was shown on all sides. No candidate was pressed against the party interests. Endeavors were frequently made in this way on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, to agree upon a ticket. Headway was made in getting common action to secure adjournments to prevent any panie or stampede nominee. The stronger camps worked together for this purpose, and because of their patriotic action in this regard the result of the convention, when it came, was wise and good. All lines were held until a candidate could be nominated whose nomination could be made unanimous. There was no attempt at combinathere were many attempts to sink all ambitions rate the political importance of the Harrison for mere men to gain an invincible party ticket, and Morton ticket. While its nomination and I think this was the great and creatable fact of the convention."

"Was the result of Harrison the result of an agreement or combination before the convention met on Monday?"

"I am sure it was not. All day Sunday all good politicians admitted that they hould see no certain outcome as to men: it was generally thought that the Harrison movement was checkmated. The sharpest politician could see no st-tempts to make a certain combination. When the convention met and Harrison showed a ris-